The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 416. WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1883. SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG 1 JUN 33 THE

For Sale.

ECONOMY IN GAS.

SUGG'S FLAT FLAME BURNERS
GIVE A
SILENT WHITE FLAME
AND EFFECT AN ECONOMY IN GAS OF
30 per cent.,
they can be readily attached to ordinary Gasaliers and Brackets.

SUGG'S NEWEST BURNERS with Artistic shades for DRAWING ROOM and DINING ROOM.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Agents for Hongkong.

ARTISTIC PORCELAIN MENU STANDS.

HAND-ETCHED MENU AND NAME CARDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

DEVOE'S NONPAREIL KEROSINE, 150 Degrees fire test, a perfectly safe Oil.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1883. [340

Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL..$833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND..... $70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq..... | LEE YAT LAU, Esq.
LO YEOK MOON, Esq. | CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned as AGENTS for the above are prepared to accept RISKS on MERCHANDISE by STEAMERS and SAILING VESSELS from Hongkong, China, and Japan to all parts of the world.

For further information apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1883. [393

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND...Tls. 318,235.56

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 31st March, 1883.....Tls. 968,235.56

DIRECTORS.

F. D. HITCH, ESQ., Chairman.
C. LUCAS, Esq. | WM. MEYERINK, Esq.
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. | G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83

FOR SALE,

PRICE $1,000 ONLY.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESIDENCE in MACAO, comprising BUNGALOW, with spacious FLOWER and VEGETABLE GARDENS, occupying a cool and healthy situation and commanding a magnificent view. Excellent spring water, and sea bathing only a few yards distant.

For Particulars, apply to

J. NEVES E SOUZA.
Pharmacia Lisbonense,
Macao.

Macao, 12th April, 1883. [382

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. CARL F. STIEBEL will hold Our Power of Attorney and Sign the Name of OUR FIRM from this date.

DEETJEN & Co.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1883. [416

NOTICE.

MR. JEHN ROSSELET is AUTHORISED to Sign Our Name per procuration from this date.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1883. [389

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. H. R. H. MARTIN, has been appointed MANAGER of the above Company and takes charge from this date.

(Signed) P. RYRIE,
Chairman Local Committee.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1883. [384

To be Let.

TO LET.

FOR ONE YEAR from June next, the New BUNGALOW at the PEAK on R. B. Lot 20, now roofed in and nearly completed, the property of Mr. J. ENSTON SQUIER.

For all information, apply to

BIRD & PALMER.

Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 19th April, 1883. [307

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET. No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1883. [7

TO LET.

A TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 ROOMS) with GARDEN, in Mosque Junction. The above has Gas and Water laid on; and immediate possession can be had.

For Particulars apply to

D. NOWROJEE,
Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1883. [18

TO LET.

A SMALL DWELLING HOUSE at No. 3, Upper Ladder Street Terrace, Four Commodious and well Ventilated Rooms, with a large Bath Room and Kitchen attached. Water laid on. The House commands a full view of the harbour. Rent $15 per Month.

Apply on

THE PREMISES.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1883. [385

Intimations.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIRECTORS are now prepared to receive TENDERS from suitable persons for a term of FIVE YEARS, for the lease of the HONGKONG HOTEL, with FURNITURE complete.

The Building (together with a powerful passenger lift,) will comprise after the proposed alterations and additions have been completed, viz:—

THE BASEMENT.

Two Grand Entrances from Pedder's Street and Queen's Road. Bar, Billiard, Reading and Smoking Rooms with separate Entrance from Pedder's Street.

A handsomely fitted up Ladies' Room, for the use of visitors and others.

Manager's and General Offices, Kitchens, Store Rooms,
&c., &c., &c.

FIRST FLOOR.

A Public Dining Room capable of dining upwards of 170 persons at the same time.

ONE LARGE BREAKFAST ROOM.

FIVE elegant and beautifully fitted up suite of ROOMS, consisting of a Private DINING ROOM, DRAWING ROOM, CARD ROOM, READING ROOM, and BILLIARD ROOM.

TEN Bed Rooms with a Bathroom to each.

SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS

Have each 26 lofty, well ventilated and lighted Bed Rooms, opening on to large Verandahs with a commodious Bath Room for each room.

All the Passages and Corridors throughout the premises are wide and well lighted, most of the furniture will be new and made expressly for the climate.

The special attention of Hotel Keepers and others is drawn to the unusual advantages offered.

Tenders to state sum per annum, and to include taxes. No Tender under $3,500 per mensem will be entertained by the Directors.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1883. [292

MR. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands *never use anything else for washing their hair*; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

MR. MOORE has great pleasure in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.

FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & Co.,
VARIETY STORE,
Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1883. [321

Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

EX S.S. "GLENCOE."

WHITE DRESS MATERIALS.
CREAM DRESS MATERIALS.
NUNS' VEILINGS in every Color.
SUMMER BEIGES in every Color.
GALATEAS for Boys' Washing Suits.
WHITE INDIA MUSLINS.
MULL CORD MUSLINS.
WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS.
BLACK and COLORED SUNSHADES.
LADIES' PATENT LEATHER SLIPPERS.
LADIES' & CHILDRENS' BOOTS & SHOES.

EX S.S. "GLENOGLE."

New Patterns in POMPADOUR SATEENS.
Plain Colored SATEENS in every Shade.
FRENCH PERCALES in every Pattern.
Specialities in ZEPHYR CHECKS.
CANVAS CORSETS for Summer Wear.
SUMMER PAJAMAH FLANNELS.
Novelties in LADIES' SILK UMBRELLAS.
Trimmed & Untrimmed HATS & BONNETS.
A Choice Selection of FLOWERS.
OSTRICH TIPS & FLATS in Light Colours.
INKSTANDS in Great Variety.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [249

KELLY & WALSH'S

SELECTED LIST OF CHEAP AND LIGHT LITERATURE.

25 CENTS EACH.

John Inglesant.....J. H. Shorthouse.	The Beautiful Wretch.....Wm. Black.
The Interpreter.....Whyte Melville.	Shandon Bells.....Wm. Black.
An Old Fogey.....Max Adeler.	An Ocean Free Lance.....W. Clark Russell.
So they were Married.....Besant and Rice.	Asphodel.....Miss Braddon.
Harry Joscelyn.....Mrs. Oliphant.	Early History of Charles James Fox.....
For her dear Sake.....Mary Cecil Hay.	Paul and Virginia.....240 Illustrations.
High Spirits.....James Payn.	An old Maids's Diary.....
Reminisences of Thomas Carlyle.....	Voyage in the Sunbeam.....Lady Brassey.
It was a lover and his lass.....Mrs. Oliphant.	A Ride to Khiva.....Captain Burnaby.
The Wreck of the "Grovesnor"...W. C. Russell.	Masterman Ready.....Captain Marryatt.
To Day in America.....Joseph Hatton.	Realities of Irish Life.....W. Stuart Trench.
The Fatal Boots.....W. M. Thackeray.	Romance of the 19th Century...W. H. Mallock.
Bab Ballads.....W. S. Gilbert.	Less black than we're painted.....J. Payn.
A Christmas Carol.....Chas. Dickens.	The Black Robe.....Wilkie Collins.
The A1 Elocutionist.....A. H. Miles.	A Hero of the Pen.....E. Werner.
Selected Essays of Thomas Carlyle.....	Coals of Fire.....David Christie Murray.
Readings of Charles Dickens, arranged by himself.....Illustrated.	Poor Miss Finch.....Wilkie Collins.
Don Quixote (2 parts).....Illustrated.	Hard Cash.....Chas. Reade.
Gulliver's Travels.....Illustrated.	Connigsby.....Disraeli.
Ministering Children.....Mrs. Charlesworth.	Witch Stories.....Mrs. Lynn Linton.
Random Shots.....Max Adeler.	The Pirate.....Sir Walter Scott.
Miss Slimmens in search of a Husband.....	Robert Falconer.....George Macdonald.
For Cash only.....Jas. Payn.	The Blunders of a Bashful Man.....

VIOLIN MUSIC WITH PIANO ACCOMPANIMENT.

Home Sweet Home	Henry Farmer.	The Keel Row	Henry Farmer.
Last Rose of Summer	do.	Swiss Air and Gentle Zitella	do.
Blue Bells of Scotland	do.	Sounds of Joyful (Sonnambula)	do.
Life let us Cherish	do.	Les Cloches de Corneville	do.
Hope told a flattering tale	do.	The Ministrel Boy	G. Jacobi.
The Harp that once	do.		

A LARGE SELECTION OF OPERATIC GEMS, CLASSICAL AND DANCE MUSIC ARRANGED FOR THE VIOLIN AND PIANO.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1883. [560

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

THE FOLLOWING POPULAR BRANDS OF TOBACCOS.

OLD JUDGE.	UGLY CUT.
VANITY FAIR.	SHAG CUT.
SWEET CAPORAL.	PERIQUE MIXTURE.
VETERAN.	TURKISH MIXTURE.
BRIGHT VIRGINIA.	TRIPLE ALLIANCE.
BIRD'S EYE.	CAPORAL.
COCK ROBIN.	

ALSO,

A LARGE STOCK OF BRIAR WOOD PIPES MEERCHAUM CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS, TOBACCO POUCHES AND SMOKERS' SUNDRIES.

W. BREWER,
QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1883. [703

NEW GOODS.

(:01)

EX S.S. "GLENFINLAS" & OTHER LATE ARRIVALS.

(::)

NEWEST DESIGNS IN PRINTED SATEENS.

PLAIN SATEENS ALL COLORS.

WHITE DRESS MATERIALS.

SPECIAL LINE OF NUNS' VEILING,

AT 45 CENTS PER YARD, ALL COLORS.

CHILDRENS' WASHING SUN HATS and BONNETS.

CHILDRENS' FANCY SUMMER BONNETS and HATS of the most Fashionable Description.

LACE GOODS IN FISHUS, COLLARS, AND COLLARETTES.

CHILDRENS' WHITE MUSLIN AND EMBROIDERED DRESSES.

INFANTS' ROBES.

UMBRELLAS AND SUNSHADES.

&c., &c., &c.

ROSE & CO.

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1883. [360

G. FALCONER & CO.
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS
AND
JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [434

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER
ALWAYS ON HAND.
L. MALLORY,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [489

Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"OCEANIC,"

will be despatched for San Francisco, *vid* Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 2nd June, at THREE P.M.

Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per cent. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return Fare. *These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1883. [2

Intimations.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A FIRST INTERIM BONUS of TWENTY per cent. upon Contributions for the year 1882 has this day been DECLARED.

WARRANTS may be had on Application at the Office of the Society on and after the 21st instant.

By Order of the Board,

DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1883. [400

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June, 1883, at THREE O'CLOCK, in the AFTERNOON, when Resolutions will be proposed for the Subdivision of Shares and the Increase of Capital, and for such Amendments, and Additions to the Articles of Association as may be necessary for that purpose; also for Amendments and Additions to the Existing Articles of Association making provision as to Transfer and Transmission, Cancellation and Reallotment of Shares, Meeting of Shareholders, voting power of Shareholders, Investment of Funds, Constitution of Board of Directors, Appointment and Powers of Agents and Committees, and Interim Division of Profits.

A Copy of the Proposed Resolutions can be seen by any Shareholder at the Company's offices in Victoria before the date appointed for the holding of the said Meeting.

Should the Resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Board,

W. H. RAY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1883. [398

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 45, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of June, 1883, at THREE O'CLOCK P.M., in order to take into consideration a Special Resolution to add a Regulation to the Existing Articles of Association of the Company, authorizing the Company so far to modify the Conditions contained in its Memorandum of Association as by Sub-division of its Existing Shares to Divide its Capital into Shares of smaller amount than is fixed by its Memorandum of Association, in accordance with the provisions of Sections XX. and XXI. of "The Companies Ordinance, 1877."

By Order,

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1883. [412

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the Undersigned have this day been REMOVED to the 1st Floor of 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, above Achee's Furniture Store.

DENNYS & MOSSOP,
Solicitors and Notaries Public.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1883. [246

LOST.

ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON between Murray Pier and Government House, A GOLD LOCKET, with MONOGRAM and CREST.

The Finder will be REWARDED, if necessary, on RETURNING the same to the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [260

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
CROWN
CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [458

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Spanish Steamer

"EMUY,"

Captain Rementaria, will be despatched for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 1st June, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1883. [415

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, and BRISBANE, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIAN PORTS, NEW CALEDONIA and FIJI.)

THE Steamship

"NELSON,"

Captain Thom, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1883. [411

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA, TASMANIA and FIJI).

THE Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's Steamship

"VORTIGERN"

will be despatched as above on or about WEDNESDAY, the 6th June.

Parcels (all of which must be sent to our Office) will be received until 4 P.M., of the previous day. Contents and Value of the Parcels must be declared.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [407

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR LONDON (DIRECT).

THE A 1 Austrian Barque

"DIO FILI,"

Bernedich, Master, will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1883. [409

FOR LONDON (DIRECT.)

THE A. I. British Bark

"CENTURION,"

Taylor, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [408

FOR NEW YORK.

THE American Bark

"ROBERT PORTER,"

Nichols, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1883. [402

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship

"GREAT ADMIRAL,"

Thompson, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1882. [403

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Bark

"PENOBSCOT,"

Enton, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1883. [301

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. British Bark

"ANTOINETTE,"

Bunje, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1883. [387

Consignees.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "OCEANIC" are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns at Wanchi, from whence delivery may be obtained, on Countersignature of Bills of Lading.

Goods remaining unclaimed after the 2nd proximo, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1883. [1

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
SOLE AGENTS
for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES AND SPECTACLES.
No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [447

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF
MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
AERATED WATERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHOW. [3

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1883.

WHO IS "CUTTLE"? He ought to be a person of some consequence in the Colony to take upon himself the responsibility of authoritatively asserting in a public newspaper that His Excellency the Governor had, on second thoughts, recalled or cancelled the minute on the Hawkers grievance, published in a special issue of the *Gazette* on the 21st inst. It is hardly necessary for us to say that this person's "excellent authority" has no existence, and that the whole statement is a barefaced invention. It is further a senseless fabrication to state as this reckless and absurdly conceited twaddler does, that the intelligent class of natives here consider the hawkers an obstruction and a nuisance. When the Chinese deputation waited on Mr. MARSH at Government House, Dr. HO KAI, who was their spokesman, made some ridiculous remarks about the hawkers, on his own responsibility, but had afterwards to withdraw them as being unauthorised by the body whose views he was supposed to represent. What could Dr. Ho KAI, whose experience of Hongkong only extended over a few months, as he was brought up and educated in England, and moreover has no influence amongst or associations with the Chinese community, know of the customs and desires of his countrymen! The best proof of the value of the learned barrister's exposition of what he was pleased to term the hawkers nuisance, may be gathered from the fact, that the Registrar General was officially requested by the Chairman of the Tung-wa Hospital, as representing the Chinese deputation and community, to write to the Administrator distinctly repudiating the opinions expressed by Dr. Ho KAI in regard to the hawkers. With the single exception of Mr. WEI YUK, a very young man who was also educated at home, there is probably not one influential member of the Chinese community in Hongkong, who agrees with the ill advised attempt to deprive a numerous and generally industrious class of their only means of earning an honest livelihood, and it is openly stated in the best informed Chinese circles that the views of this influential gentleman are merely a pale reflex of the opinions of the late Registrar General and Dr. STEWART.

From information supplied to us, on which we can implicitly rely, it appears that Dr. STEWART was chiefly responsible for the recent injudicious and badly arranged crusade against the hawkers, and we think it is fair to presume that in undertaking this responsibility, the present worthy "Protector of Chinese" was merely carrying out the policy inaugurated by his predecessor. However, as the Governor's minute expressed it, Mr. CHADWICK'S recommendations were not carried out in all cases with the necessary forbearance, and the result is that the police officers and nuisance inspectors have had a check placed on them and are prohibited from distributing summonses wholesale without the sanction of the Registrar General.

It may not be out of place to rectify here an error into which we, and our contemporaries, fell into a week ago in dealing with the number of nuisance cases heard by the police magistrates between April 7th and May 19th. We then stated on authority that the total number amounted only to 43, and so far as the police department is concerned these figures are perfectly correct. However, we, as well as our contemporaries, overlooked the fact that the principal portion of the work in clearing out the hawkers, and other so-called infringements of the police and sanitary regulations, had been done by the nuisance inspectors—so that the cases brought before the magistrates during the period above named did actually amount to close upon 300, the number stated in our article of May 23rd.

Governor BOWEN is, according to our lights, to be highly commended for the very sensible measures he took to remedy what had unquestionably been made a public grievance, and an injustice which, notwithstanding the sneers of dauntless heroes of the "Cuttle" class, was within an ace of leading to what must have proved a very serious and most deplorable *émeute*. We are not, however, of opinion that it was a wise provision to place the police department under the supervision or direction of the Registrar General, as we consider that His Excellency's views, as embodied in the minute, if they had been conveyed to the Captain Superintendent of Police would undoubtedly have been efficiently, faithfully and judiciously carried out. It is surely a discreet policy to preserve as far as possible the independence of each separate department of the local government; and as it seems to us, for obvious reasons, that the appointment of the Registrar General as a medium between the public and the police cannot fail to act prejudicially to the best interests of the public service, we would venture to suggest to the Governor the advisability of rescinding that particular portion of the minute, which provides that no summonses shall be taken out against Chinese accused of infringing the police regulations without previous consultation with the Registrar General. Now that a decision has been definitely arrived at, which practically means that the *status quo ante bellum* of the hawkers, must not be disturbed, so long as these itinerants do not become a public nuisance, we consider that the whole arrangements for the judicious application of the laws affecting these people might with advantage be left to the discretion of Captain DEANE, who would, of course, be directly responsible to the Head of the Executive.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, May 29th.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

Three French ironclads have been ordered to Tonquin. Transports with the expeditionary force will sail to-day.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

ADMIRAL PENG returned to amoy from Taiwanfoo in the *Chin Wei* on the 23rd inst.

THE London police force numbers 11,200 men. They have to guard an area of about 700 square miles.

RUSSIA, Norway, and Austria have each a third of their surface forest; Sweden, Hungary and Germany a fourth; Italy and Switzerland a fifth; France and Belgium a sixth.

THERE are statistics to show that in the city of Glasgow forty-one families out of every 100 live in houses having only one room. As Mr. Bulkeley Johnson would say, they certainly want elbow room in that fair city.

WE feel aggrieved. Hitherto it has been a cherished belief amongst printers that they alone of mortals on the face of the earth had the right to possess, keep, and cherish a devil. That notion is rudely dispelled. A few weeks ago it was announced that Mr. R. S. Wright had been appointed to the post of "devil" to the Attorney-General in England. That legal luminary must now therefore in truth, as well as fiction, be one "of the devil's own."

A CORRESPONDENT at Kimberley, whose letter is dated March 5, says:—"The latest news from Bechuanaland is that there is a combination of native chiefs being formed against the Boers; and if so this combination with a very little assistance in the way of arms and ammunition would be able to hold its own, costing the British Government next to nothing. In fact, the most exasperating thing in this unfortunate affair is that the Government has been one of the chief causes of the ruin of these chiefs and their tribes by refusing to allow them to buy arms and ammunition. Even now little more is wanted than to allow them to obtain a supply of these articles."

SAYS the Foochow *Herald*:—Ever since the Chinese commenced the construction of their own men-of-war upon the more approved principle, considerable reflection has been cast upon the stability of the same. That they have answered the purpose of fairly ridding the China coast of pirates, however, must be acknowledged, and it becomes questionable as to whether it is desirable to see the Chinese navy in a more proficient condition.

WE take the following paragraph from the San Francisco *Alta* of the 20th ulto.:—A tremendous irruption of coolies into the Sandwich Islands has begun, 1,100 of them having landed in two weeks, and 5,000 more being on the way or about to start. This invasion is precipitated by the action of the new British Governor of Hongkong, in reversing the policy of his predecessor in prohibiting the embarkation of Chinese for the Sandwich Islands. Unless Kalakaua wants his kingdom overrun and irretrievably lost, he must take decisive measures to stop this invasion. Six thousand Chinese will make an increase of more than ten per cent. in the population of the islands.

WHEN the last mail left home Cardinal Manning had left London for Rome, where he had been specially invited by the Pope in order to confer with other prelates from the United Kingdom on matters connected with the Catholic Church. It is an open secret that the attitude of certain Irish bishops towards the British Government has caused great annoyance to Leo XIII. At the Vatican the Irish Revolutionary party is regarded with the greatest possible distrust, and an earnest determination is shown to keep the Irish Catholic Church clear of all complicity with the present movement in Ireland. Cardinal Manning will not return to England before the end of the present month.

SPAIN is angry with Prince Bismark for preventing her, by his sinister influence, from being recognised as one of the first-class Powers of Europe. Such is the statement made by the correspondent of one of our London contemporaries. Almost immediately following upon this announcement comes the intelligence that Spain is making strenuous endeavours to augment her naval strength. The plans approved with this object include the improvement of her armaments, the purchase of Nordenfeldt guns, mitrailleuses, and torpedoes, and the reorganisation of her recruiting system. It is also proposed to construct extensive fortifications of the arsenals and ports, and to mount guns of forty and eighty tons at Ceuta, Tarifa, Algesiras, and in other positions commanding the Straits of Gibraltar. The cost of all this work is estimated at some sixteen millions sterling, and is to be met by the sale of the State lands and forests.

WRITING under the heading "Labor's Mistake" the Chicago *Tribune* says:—Eighteen hundred years ago a Roman Emperor refused to sanction the use of improved machinery in the prosecution of a great public work on the ground that it would deprive the poor of employment. In 1663 a Dutchman erected a sawmill in England, but the hostility of the workmen compelled its abandonment. More than a hundred years elapsed before the second sawmill was put in operation in England, and that was destroyed by hand-sawyers. The Flemish weavers who introduced improved weaving machinery into England in the seventeenth century were met by protests. One of these protests, addressed to Parliament, represented that the Flemish weavers had "made so bould as to devise engines for working of tape, lace, ribbin and such like, wherein one man doth more among them than seven Englishmen can do, so as to their cheap sale of commodities beggereth all our English artificers of that trade and enricheth them." A little more than a hundred years ago, in England, when the Sankey canal, six miles long, was authorized, it was upon the express condition that the boats plying upon it should be drawn by men only.

THE eminent jurist, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, has, says the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, planned a visit to the United States. He will come accompanied by a number of the most distinguished members of the English Bar. Unlike most of the eminent foreigners whom curiosity or interest has drawn to this country, he will not visit us from a purely private impulse. A formal invitation has been extended him by the American Bar Association, and he will undoubtedly receive its courtesies during his stay. Lord Coleridge is the fortunate inheritor of a name which the world of thought holds in the deepest reverence, as well as the possessor of a personal reputation whose splendor has made him distinguished wherever intellect is appreciated. He is a member of the family of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the great poet, critic and metaphysician, a man whose genius has adorned a century which boasts of a Goethe, a Shelley and a Byron. Perhaps the greatest praise which can be given Lord Coleridge is to say that he bears his name worthily, even adding to it new glory. Coleridge the jurist stands with Coleridge the poet in the front rank of men of genius. Lord Coleridge has occupied the bench of the Chief Justice for many years. His reputation, though of gradual growth, is second to that of no contemporary member of the legal profession in England. His decisions will always form a part of the great English common law. The opinions of Lord Coleridge on the institutions of the United States will be awaited with a great deal of interest. We have had the judgments of eminent novelists, distinguished social philosophers, great actors and shrewd politicians. But we have not yet been fortunate enough to be criticised by sagacious lawyers. The Constitution and its complexities will undoubtedly receive his examination. The state of the legal profession and the merits of our National and State systems of justice await his observation. Lord Coleridge is a man whose criticism should be wholesome to Americans; if he approves we may feel just pride, and if he censures we will do well to profit by his recommendations.

THERE appears to be some trouble in connection with Shakespere's grave. The Vicar of Stratford-on-Avon levies a toll of sixpence on all pilgrims to the shrine of England's greatest dramatist. It is an easy mode of raising a salary, and the Vicar is released from an onerous obligation. It happens, however, that the Corporation are the lay rectors of Stratford, and have, therefore, rights over the chancel, in which the poet's remains lie, and in which his monument is placed. They object to the appropriation of the pilgrims' tax, and insist, if it be continued, that the proceeds shall be spent upon keeping the fabric in repair. It is stated that the late Vicar gave an undertaking that this should be done. The question is raised whether that binds his successor.

ITALY, it seems, is not content with the very respectable Navy which she possesses at present. Two ironclads, the *Ruggiero di Loria* and the *Francesco Morosini*, are being constructed at Castellamare and Venice. Another, the *Andrea Doria*, is expected to be launched two years hence at Spezzia. The *Amerigo Vespucci* will be finished at the end of the year, and the *Andrea Provana* and *Sebastiano Venico* are to be laid down immediately in Signor Orlando's docks at Leghorn, from which the *Lepanto* has just been launched. Whenever the long-threatened general European war takes place, and all the Great Powers have to take sides, there ought to be some very interesting naval engagements, and if, as some of our pessimist critics seem to fancy, England is to stand alone, and all other maritime nations are to be ranged against her, the British Navy will have some rather hot work, but, on the other hand, it is not improbable that some of these Continental Navies may be found to be a pretty good counterpoise to each other.

PERSONS with a taste for post-office management have now an excellent opportunity of obtaining a good situation. That is, of course, provided they do not mind undertaking a journey to America. The vacancy to which we refer occurs at Green Horn Settlement, Montana. It should be mentioned that there are one or two drawbacks to the post in question, but a rough, business-like man would not mind these. How the last occupant of the situation came to leave is best explained by the following announcement contained in an official dispatch from the governor of Montana to the post-office department, Washington:—"The Vigilants of Green Horn, Montana, have removed the postmaster by hanging. The Government fuel must be scarce, as he was caught barn-burning. The office is now vacant! Please take steps to fill it up." There is no reason why the postmaster should pass his leisure time in setting fire to stray barns, and no doubt if a man who could attend to his own business and shoot well were to take the situation, he would find Green Horn, Montana, a comfortable place.

THERE is at the present time a butcher belonging to the commune of Montrouge, near Paris, who would very much like to have five minutes' talk with a certain wandering gipsy with whom he concluded a bargain much to his own disadvantage. The latter, with a gang of Bohemians, had camped for the night on a plot of waste ground near Montrouge. Early on the following morning the butcher passed by and was accosted by one of the men, who offered to sell him a sheep for twenty francs. The price was declared to be too high; eighteen francs were proffered, and refused; after which the butcher went on his way. The moment his back was turned, the gipsy took the sheep out of the sack in which he had placed it, put a little boy into it in its stead, and, running after the butcher, called out, "Make it twenty francs, and the sack is yours into the bargain." This time consent was given, the money paid, and the sack carried away. On reaching home the purchaser opened it, only to catch a glimpse of a diminutive urchin, who took to his heels with the bag, before the other had recovered from his amazement. As a matter of course, he lodged a complaint with the police, but when the spot where he had met with the gipsies was visited there was no sign of them left, nor have they since been heard of.

PEOPLE having a little surplus capital can find an excellent opportunity of investing it, if they wish. A French cleric advocates the formation of a joint-stock company for the purpose of exploring the bottom of the Red Sea and the Bitter Lakes. The good man wishes to do this in order to discover proofs of the great event narrated by Moses some three thousand years ago. He has a firm belief that were the bottom of the Red Sea well raked up the remains of Pharoah's army, horses, chariots, men, and treasure could be found while he thinks that there are most valuable relics of the past pickled in the salt of the Bitter Lakes. It would, he urges, cost some three hundred thousand francs only, which the pious of Europe ought to subscribe in a week. Such a sum, it must be confessed, is a mere bagatelle when compared with the delight of finding one of the fleshpots of Egypt, which the Israelites longed for so much when they had to feed on gum arabic and quails. To us the speculation appears a very sound one as much in a commercial as historical sense. Presuming that one of the chariot-wheels, or even Pharaoh's sword, could be found, they would be worth more than the money spent upon the dredging operations. The searchers might even find the exact spot where the sea was divided, or at least a portion of the old wall. If the Egyptian dredging scheme succeeded, many others of an equally important nature might be promoted. For instance, a company might be formed for the purpose of finding some traces of Noah's Ark and the foundation of the tower of Babel. Good service might be done by promoting a limited liability concern to extract sunbeams from cucumbers, and Aurora Borealis from mangold wurzels. When the shareholders had made their fortunes with these concerns they might re-embark their capital in fitting out an expedition to hunt the Snark, and trace the "Boojum" to his native lair.

OUT of a total population of about fifty millions in the United States, there were in 1880 a little over 250,000 people insane, idiotic, blind, and deaf and dumb. In every 1,000,000 of population there were 1,834 victims of insanity, 1,533 idiots, 976 blind and 675 deaf and dumb.

WE have been courteously favored by Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co., with the following telegram, which they received late yesterday afternoon:—"The *Stirling Castle* arrived at Singapore on the 29th at 1 p.m.; and the *Glenogle* arrived at 2.30 p.m." From this it will be seen that the opinion we expressed yesterday as to the result of the race between these two "crack" steamers, has already been practically verified. It would seem that the *Stirling Castle* steamed from the Red Buoy at Woosung to Singapore in about six days and five hours, beating the *Glenogle* by rather more than 24 hours. Barring accidents the *Stirling Castle* should reach Gravesend in about 28 days from Woosung, and the *Glenogle* in from 32 to 33.

THERE appears, says the San Francisco *Bulletin*, to be an uneasy feeling in Europe again. This time the "unspeakable Turk" is not the prime cause of the trouble. France is supposed to be the disturbing element. The Continental governments profess not to be afraid of the Republic. It is the restored Monarchy or Empire which they say they dread. But as is often the case the position taken is the very reverse of the real one. The Kings and Emperors of Europe have a way of dealing with Legitimist, Orleanist or Napoleonic rulers which is not open to them with the Republic. All who belong to the order of hereditary kings have secret sympathies. It was not against a possible monarchical restoration that Germany, Austria and Italy have formed an alliance, but against an outburst of republican France, which may have supporters among their own people. The Socialists of Germany, the Black Hand of Spain, perhaps the Nihilists of Russia, are more friendly disposed toward republicanism in France than toward absolutism at home. It is not impossible that the unrest which began to manifest itself at about the corresponding date in the last century, should begin to show itself now. History repeats itself whenever the conditions are the same. The only difference is that at this time France has less reason for upheaval than any country in Europe. Its land is well distributed, it has more of the precious metals than any of its neighbors, and its general prosperity is superior to that of most of them.

JUMBO has been the occasion of more trouble to Mr. Barnum. A large mastiff was recently purchased and imported as a companion for Jumbo and placed beside him on the end of March for the first time, and the other dog, a shaggy one, taken away. Jumbo immediately evinced his displeasure at the change by low grumbling, and suddenly catching the mastiff around the body with his trunk threw him nearly across the building with terrific force striking another vicious elephant called Pilot, killing the dog instantly, and enraging Pilot to such a degree that he broke the chain holding him and began fighting all the other elephants. For some time nothing was heard but the wild trumpetings of these huge beasts, and destruction to everything in the building seemed imminent. The trainers and other hands employed made a rush for the doors and windows and succeeded in escaping, but one barely eluded the tusks of Pilot. After about an hour the keeper succeeded in catching the legs of the animal with slip knots and throwing him to the ground, when the employés all came in and finally conquered the obstreperous beast, but not until after severe measures were adopted and considerable damage had been done. During all the excitement Jumbo, the originator of the disturbance, was quietly feeding. Chief, Mandrie, Pilot, and some others of the herd of elephants were much bruised by the repeated blows given by the maddened elephant. Pilot was heavily "handcuffed" and chained away from the other animals.

WITH regard to the last year's trip of the *Stirling Castle*, about which we have received several inquires, we may state that the steamer passed the lightship at the mouth of the Yangtsze on the 23rd of May at 3.45 a.m., and arrived at Gravesend at 2 a.m., on June 22nd, having made the run, including all detentions, in 29 days 22 hours and 15 minutes, or steaming time 27 days, 23 hours and 45 minutes—a performance unparalleled in the history of marine steaming. The *Stirling Castle* is the largest vessel that ever entered Hongkong harbour. She is 436 feet long, with 50 feet beam, depth moulded 32 feet 9 in., and registers 4302 tons. Her engines are of the three cylinder type of compound engines, and they develope 8237 horse power. The one high pressure cylinder is 62 in. diameter, and the two low pressure, 90 in. diameter, the stroke of each being 5 ft. 6 in. Diameter of crank shaft 43 inches. There are six large double-ended steel boilers, containing in all 36 furnaces, also an auxiliary boiler, which present a total heating surface of 21,161 feet; the grate surface is 787 inches, and the safety valves are loaded to a working pressure of 100 lbs. on the square inch; and the propeller is a four-bladed one, 24 ft. 4 in. diameter and 31 ft. stroke, manufactured of manganese bronze. The hull of the vessel is steel, and she was built on plans approved by the Admiralty with a view to national requirements. In addition to a full cargo she is capable of carrying sufficient coals for a 24 days cruise. When the *Stirling Castle* was tried on the Clyde in March 1882, she gave in the course of a six hours run an average speed of 18.18 knots, and on six consecutive runs, at the measured mile developed a mean speed, calculated on the Admiralty method, of 18.418 knots, or 21 3-10th miles per hour. The actual times for each mile were respectively:—3min. 13sec.; 3min. 23sec.; 3min. 12sec.; 3min. 18sec.; 3min. 13sec.; and 3min. 18sec. As all the world knows the *Stirling Castle* was specially built for Messrs. Thomas Skinner & Co. by the famous Clyde shipbuilders, Messrs. John Elder & Co. of Fairfield.

THE road between the Ravine and Foochow on last Thursday evening presented, says the *Herald*, quite a military appearance, a large number of newly accoutred native soldiers being observed hastily entering the Settlement. The straggling troops seemed unusually cleanly, although their military attire was far from being *uniform*, and their nondescript weapons—as usual,—being carried far from *en règle*.

MR. PARENT, of Philadelphia, can well complain of being in bad luck, for his case is certainly one deserving of every commiseration. He has just been sent, at his own request, to the House of Correction for habitual drunkenness, as he is unable to keep on straight when not placed under restraint. He says his misfortunes are not due to any want of integrity or perseverance, but to hard luck. Some time since he endeavoured to form a temperance society. He failed; then tried again, and once more failed. This so discouraged him that he turned to relief he had never sought before, and drowned his sorrow in the "flowing bowl." This excuse for drunkeness ought to win in any competition on handicap terms.

PROBABLY affected by the general scare, a correspondent inquires the proper pronunciation of the word "dynamite." He wishes to know which is correct:

Nasty if you take a bite,
Dangerous is dynamite:
or,
Fenians often sin a bit
When they use the dinamit.

We can only reply that is a mere matter of choice when you don't know the pronunciation. The explosive will blow up just as freely if addressed by the familiar title "dynamite" as it would if it were termed "dinamit." The pronunciation of a word like this depends very much upon a man's education. Call it "dinamit," good correspondent, if you feel like it.

THE assertive patriotism of the French, says the *Overland Mail*, must be sorely tried just now. In all parts of the world the little moves of French consuls, emulative of M. Roustan, are meeting unpleasant checks. The benevolent schemes of adventurous travellers do not flourish. The Madagascar affair threatens to end in smoke—but not from the cannon's mouth—and this after much vapouring and parade. On the Congo, too, it seems the Portuguese do not mean to allow France a free field for aggressive exploitation. In addition to these irritations there is the bitter pill of the Triple Alliance, and also the mortification of witnessing the annexation of New Guinea to Queensland. This important addition to the British Empire is likely to be effected without any diplomatic difficulties. The absence of official fuss in the negotiations affords a strong contrast with French diplomacy in similar cases. All their projects in this direction hitherto have failed; it remains to be seen if they have one in reserve that will succeed. This does not seem likely to be the case with the scheme of aggrandisement in China. The news from Tonquin is not reassuring. It is reported that the French troops met with serious opposition previous to occupying Nam Binh. If this should prove correct, there will be an exciting debate when the credit of 5,000,000 fr. is demanded for defraying the expense of the new expedition. According to the Expedition Bill, the forces destined for employment, in case M. Kergaradec's mission fails, are of the most modest dimensions. Four or five gunboats and about one thousand troops do not appear a formidable force for offensive purposes. Perhaps, however, urgency in this affair has been declared prematurely by the Tonquin authorities.

A propos of recent discoveries in the field of Assyrian exploration, it may not prove uninteresting, the *Jewish World* says, to point out that it is owing to Sir Henry Rawlinson that a very curious point in the Book of Daniel has been cleared up. Belshazzar, it will be remembered, promised to make Daniel "Third Ruler in the Kingdom." It had long struck many critics as odd that the promise should have been "third ruler" only, and not "second," seeing that the design of the sovereign was evidently to make him the next important personage to himself in the government of Babylon. Now, for many years it was supposed that the Belshazzar of the Scriptures and the Nabonidus of the Assyrian records were one and the same person. Hence there were some striking discrepancies between the two accounts, the Biblical and the Babylonian. Daniel's Belshazzar was a descendant from Nebuchadnezzar, but Nabonidus was not of the family of Nebuchadnezzar at all; Daniel's Belshazzar died in the city the night it was taken, but Nabonidus, when Babylon was taken, was spared by the conqueror, who actually made him Governor of Carmania! These appeared hopeless discrepancies until Sir Henry Rawlinson, in 1854, found certain clay cylinders in a corner of the Temple of the Moon, and, deciphering the inscriptions impressed upon them, solved the difficulty. Nabonidus was not the Belshazzar of the Bible, but a separate personage. Nabonidus refers to the latter as "Belshazzar my eldest son, the offspring of my heart." Nabonidus had married the daughter of Nebuchadnezzar in order to strengthen his position as king, and Belshazzar was the issue of this marriage. Hence Belshazzar was a grandson of the Nebuchadnezzar of the Bible. But as Nabonidus was an interloper, he ruled conjointly with his own son, sharing the kingdom, and thus soothing the susceptibility of those who stood up for the rightful line, represented by Nebuchadnezzar's daughter. Belshazzar ruling in Babylon was, therefore, himself only a deputy king—was himself only the "second ruler" in the kingdom. Hence it was that the utmost honour he could promise to the Jew Daniel was that he should be "third" in the kingdom, he himself being the second.

SOME time ago the talented proprietor of a "rag" of the evening *Howl* description wanted the services of an editor, and a gentleman called on him about the billet. "Our policy," said he, "is a liberal one." Then he called down the pipe. "——: tell the dramatical cricket to go out and get me two pies, and a pot of four ale." This individual is one of the liberal sort of employers we have long been looking for——with a thick soled pair of boots on our pedal extremities and a Penang lawyer in our dexter paw.

THE New York correspondent of the London *Standard* wires as follows:—Herr Most, of the *Freiheit*, is exhibiting a manifesto, which he says is soon to be published in every European language. This declares that Revolutionists, without regard to nationality, are united against Royalty everywhere. No Coronation is to be permitted in future, and this determination applies equally to the Tsar and the Prince of Wales. The Tsar's Coronation is regarded as a turning point, which will be fraught with the gravest consequences to the whole of Europe, and thousands are prepared to sacrifice their lives if necessary to prevent it. In the last resort a popular rising is expected.

FOOCHOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

May 23rd, 1883.

The Chinese authorities, with their usual astuteness, effected a compromise yesterday in the matter of their armed raid on Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s premises in August last, when, it will be remembered, that after breaking into the house at 4 a.m., they robbed and fired into it. They now find they have just a little exceeded the limits allowed them by British representives in China, after having been for many years at liberty to work their own sweet will in their dealings with British subjects, as far as trade and property are concerned. Indeed, to such an extent has their license been carried that one is almost tempted to believe that consular officials are sent out here to protect the Chinese against British subjects instead of the reverse. Not the slightest redress can be obtained against the Chinese for robbery, house-breaking, insult or any greater or lesser offence, and the principle of "masterly inactivity" and non-intervention has been carried so far that at the present moment nothing is safe, not even life. Treaty rights having been a dead letter at this port for years, it is therefore no cause for wonder that armed raids are made on British property. At length, however, the consular authorities have uttered a gentle remonstrance to the effect that they really cannot countenance armed attacks, particularly when they are made during the night; but what, after all, have they done in the matter of the armed raid of the 20th October last? Have the thieves and officials been punished? Has any indemnification been made to Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., or has there even been so much as an apology offered for the insult to the British government? If any of these things have been done it has only resulted in the Chinese authorities being allowed to carry out their usual policy of procrastination. Everything has been said and done by the Chinese to justify themselves in the matter. They have even inhumanly tortured one of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s servants to make him give evidence that suited them, viz, to the effect that the comprador was guilty of smuggling. They know how the opium trade is conducted and that large credits are given. With the comprador in their hands they hold the trump card and can make Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., either submit to any terms they may offer or suffer great losses from outstanding debts. I hear on good authority that Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., were directed to send their compradore into the city for examination and on their refusing orders were sent from Peking insisting on their doing so. They again distinctly declined to comply with the command unless the examination was conducted in the presence of the English Consul and the compradore afterwards returned to them. This guarantee was refused and the agent of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. very properly objected to send the man on any other terms. The matter has therefore remained in abeyance from month to month, Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. being of course subjected to heavy loss and inconvenience by the delay. There can be very little doubt but that the matter would have remained unsettled for years had it not been for a change of ministry at Peking. At any rate it is now settled as far as the complainants are concerned and perhaps they may receive an apology! That there is great need of some reform in the consular service, no one, living in the out-ports of China, can deny. One of the first things that should be impressed on Consuls is that they are paid to protect British subjects and their trade, and to carry out treaty provisions as far as lies in their power.—*Courier.*

CHEFOO.

21st May, 1883.

On the 16th, H.E. the Taotai visited H.M.S. *Linnet*, and he appeared to be interested in the appearance of the ship; Mr. Coulthard, H. M.'s Consul kindly acted as interpreter.

On the 19th, the *Linnet* left for Tientsin; she will be absent for a month and I hope on her return to find her men standing on as good terms with our friends in Chefoo as the *Zephyrs* did, but it takes time to effect a cordial understanding between a crew fresh from their home and shore folks here. I note the return of Dr. Nevius and the Rev. J. A. Leyenberger from Shanghai, and of the Rev. F. W. Baller from Peking.

Mr. Head has taken his departure from Chefoo consequent on a dissolution of the firm in which he was a partner, so the circle of society which found its amusements in the field sports of riding and cricketing will miss his presence very much.

The German section of our small community also have to regret the departure of one who has unobtrusively moved in it for some time, Mr. G. L. Hummel of the Customs Service, who leaves to-day, to take up a higher appointment at Amoy.—*Temperance Union.*

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. steamer *Anadyr*, with the next French mail, left Saigon on the 29th instant, at five o'clock a.m., and may be expected to arrive here on the 1st June.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Lennox*, with the next Indian mail, left Singapore on the 27th instant, and is due here on or about the 2nd June.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. Co.'s steamer *Coptic*, with the next American mail, left Yokohama for this port on Sunday, the 27th instant, at daylight, and may be expected here on or about the 3rd June.

WUHU.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

May 24th.

During the last three weeks we have had rain almost daily. The Chinese attribute the circumstance to Li, as they say that rain always follow him about wherever he goes. If that be the case there is not much fear of drought in the north.

The surrounding country is submerged and the river is rising rapidly. *Apropos* of this, I see by a report of the steamship *Shanghai* published in your paper that the watermark at this port was 26ft. 5in. on the 21st inst. This is incorrect; 28ft. is flood, and we have a good side of the banks out yet. The watermark to-day is 20ft. 6in. On the same date last year it was 17ft. 3in. The natives are anticipating a flood and have made the embankments much higher than usual. They look substantial, and it is to be hoped they will keep the Water Dragon within bounds.

On the 21st inst. the China Merchants' S.N. Co.'s steamer *Haean*, Capt. Dircksen arrived from Shanghai to take Li Hung-chang to the south. Mr. O. N. Denny and some Chinese officials were passengers by her. The steamer left for Yi-Chi-Kao at 5 a.m. on the 23rd inst. to await the arrival of His Excellency Li Hung-chang.

This morning the Wuhu Taotai's steam launch *Hsi Chiao* left for the above named place with the Wuhu Commissioner, Mr. Hughes, and H.B.M.'s Consul, Mr. Brennan, who went to pay their respects to Li. They returned about 10 a.m. and reported that the *Haean* had left for Nanking about 8.30 a.m. this morning. Now that Li is gone, if there be any truth in the Chinese idea, we shall once more enjoy fine weather.—*Courier.*

ORNIS HONGKONGENSIS.

The following list of Hongkong birds is far from being complete, as there are undoubtedly over a hundred species which either occasionally visit the island or are frequently to be met with. Only a very small number of birds breed on the island, as there are so few places where they can rest undisturbed. Moreover, with the exception of two or three valleys where the vegetation is luxuriant, Hongkong is a somewhat barren place. At Little Hongkong, Shek-O, and in the Wong-nei chong Valley there are still several small woods which have escaped the axes of the natives, remnants evidently of what once were thickly-wooded districts—for there can be no doubt that the island was formerly covered with arborescent vegetation. However, these woods are at present of little extent, and consist principally of *Pinus sinensis*, firs, and the like. And yet for all this, Hongkong is not the melancholy, sterile-looking place of thirty years ago. Thanks to the Afforestation Department, the hillsides are gradually becoming covered with flourishing trees, and where they are not, the long, undulating slopes are decked with a wealth of grasses and ferns. The gardens in the Colony are favourite resorts of the smaller singing-birds, which, rejoicing in the consciousness of perfect safety, visit the island in great numbers and fill the air with their songs.

A serious obstacle in the way of the collector is the fact that no birds are allowed to be shot on the island, with the exception of the larger birds of prey, or those which come under the head of legitimate "game." Thus, most of the birds in the following list are named from personal observation only, no specimens having been obtained for identification. At the same time, the greater part of those enumerated have been shot on the opposite mainland, at Deep Bay, Castle Peak Bay, Mirs Bay, etc., and many of these have been sent to England and several places on the continent to be identified. On the whole, one can safely assert that nearly all of the birds which are frequent about Macao and Canton occasionally visit Hongkong as well; but in the following list I have endeavored to give the names of those only which have actually been seen on the island.

The number of waders and waterbirds, which visit the island from time to time, is quite large; but as most of them merely fly over from the mainland for a few hours during the day time they cannot properly be enumerated in the Ornis of Hongkong. There is but little room for them, for although the survey of 1839 put the number of acres of arable land—such as rice-fields, and the like—at 250, by far the greater part of this land has been filled up. The Happy Valley, especially, which at one time was famous for the luxuriance of its fields of rice and grain, was filled up by order of the Government, as the dwellings in the immediate vicinity were fever-ridden on account of the malarial vapours rising from the fields.

None of the *Anserida* are given in the list, as it is probable that all the migratory sea-birds which are found along the coast of China visit Hongkong and the neighbourhood at different seasons during the year, and the names of these have already been published in the ornithological lists of R. Swinhoe and A. David.

I am indebted for the following list in a great measure to Dr. O. F. von Möllendorff, who has made an especial study of the birds of Northern China, particularly those found in Pechili. My thanks are also due to Mr. H. Pryer, who has kindly revised the list.

No. 1—*Haliastos albicilla*, L.

Occasionally seen in Winter. The Sea Eagle was formerly highly prized by the Chinese, who trained it like a hawk. Historical works mention the fact that the Emperor Kien-lung used this bird in catching the roebuck. Du Halde (vol. I., p. 34) says:—"On peut l'appeller le Roi des Oiseaux de proye de la Tartarie et de la Chine; car c'est le plus beau, le plus vif, et le plus courageux; aussi est-il estimé que dès qu'on en a pris un, on doit le porter à la cour, où il est offert à l'Empereur et remis aux officiers de la Fauconnerie."

No. 2—*Buteo asiaticus*, Lath.

One of the rarer birds of prey; seen only during the cold season.

No. 3—*Milvus melanotis*, Schleg.?

This may be *M. govinda*, Sykes, the Indian Kite. *M. melanotis* has been identified north of the Yangtsze-kiang; indeed, it is the commonest kite of Central and Northern China. The Japanese specimens are of a much lighter brown than those common about Hongkong, and altogether larger birds.

No. 4—*Falco peregrinus*, L.

Rare; has been seen at Shek-O and Cape d'Aguilar. Autumn.

No. 5—*Cerchneis (tinnunculus) japonicus*, T. and S.

Also quite uncommon; the only Kestrel which visits Southern China. Winter.

No. 6—*Accipiter nisus*, L.

Frequently seen about the small villages on the island.

No. 7—*Accipiter (micronisus) stevensoni*, Gurney.

Breeds on the island among the hills.

No. 8—*Kaupa Ceylonensis*; Gm.

Shot near little Hongkong; rare.

No. 9—*Scops sunia*, Hodg.

No. 10—*Bubo ignavus*, Foster.

There are two fine specimens of this great Owl in the Botanical Gardens.

No. 11—*Asio accipitrinus*, Pall.

Both this bird and *B. ignavus* have been observed in the little Hongkong woods.

No. 12—*Caprimulgus tokahi*, T. and S.

The Japanese goatsucker passes through Hongkong in its spring and autumn migration.

No. 13—*Cypselus pacificus*, Lath.

Common throughout the year.

No. 14—*Hirundo gutturalis*, Scop.

No. 15—*Colyle sinensis*, Gray.

There are several other species of swallows which occasionally visit the island, but unfortunately no specimens have as yet been procured.

No. 16—*Alcedo bengalensis*, Gmel.

Nearly all the southern Chinese kingfishers have been observed at different times. The Sha-Ming district—some 4 or 5 miles from Macao—is noted for its variety and beauty of its kingfishers, and most of these find their way to the island. *A. bengalensis* is frequently to be met with near Happy Valley, though the rest of its congeners are rare.

No. 17—*Halcyon smyrnensis*, L.

This is the famous *fei-tsui* or "brilliant flyer" of the Chinese, who use the feathers in manufacturing the well-known kingfisher-ornaments. The Chinese name is said to be an onomatopoetic imitation of the whirring sound of the wings, and is, curiously enough, also applied to the humming bird.[1]

No. 18—*Halcyon pileatus*, Bodd.

Spring and early summer. This bird is closely allied to the turquoise kingfisher, and the Chinese occasionally confound the two, although the plumage of the latter is much less brilliant.

No. 19—*Ceryle rudis*, L.

This is the largest of the kingfishers which visit the island. Summer.

No. 20—*Dicæum cruentatum*, L.

Swinhoe mentions having found this pretty little bird in Hongkong. I have never seen it.

No. 21—*Zosterops simplex*, Swinh.

This little White-Eye breeds on the island; it is a favourite cage-bird of the Chinese. *Z. Japonica* is frequently to be seen in the shops of the bird fanciers.

Several of the *Sylviidæ* breed on the island: one or two species are quite numerous.

No. 22—*Acrocephalus (calamodyte) orientalis*, T. and S.

No. 23—*Phylloscopus borealis*, Blas.

No. 24—*Phylloscopus (reguloides) proregulus*, Pall.

Frequent. February and March.

No. 25—*Cettia (herbivox) canturiens*, Swinh.

No. 26—*Pratincola indica*, Blyth.

No. 27—*Ruticilla aurorea*, Pall.

Spring. The Redstart is rather uncommon.

No. 28—*Parus commixtus*, Swinh.

Breeds on the island.

No. 29—*Motacilla alboides*, Hodgs.

No. 30—*Motacilla ocularis*, Swinh.?

I am not at all certain that this Wagtail is the one described by Swinhoe. Those specimens of *M. ocularis* which I have seen in the collection of Captain Blakiston appear to differ from the Hongkong specimens in several essential points. Unfortunately, I am unable to give any measurements, as all the Wagtails which were collected on the opposite mainland (around Deep Bay in especial) were sent either to the Continent or the United States. A noticeable feature is that the upper parts of the breast and throat are quite white, forming a sort of whitish triangle, the lower parts being black. *M. ocularis* of Northern China is described as having a black streak through the eye, which is not the case with many of those from Macao and Canton.

No. 31—*Budytes flavus*, L.

Breeds on the island.

No. 32—*Anthus cervinus*, Pall.

No. 33—*Pipastes agilis*, Sykes.

Both Nos. 32 and 33 are very common, and are constantly met with among the grass and underwood beneath the pine trees. "Each step you take puts up one at least, and as soon as you have passed they drop quietly to the ground again and resume their pursuit of food."—(Swinhoe).

No. 34—*Turdus pallidus*, Gmel.

Thrushes put in their appearance in the early spring (Feb. and March), and a few reappear in autumn.

No. 35—*Turdus chrysolaus*, Temm.

No. 36—*Turdus obscurus*, Gm.

No. 37—*Turdus cardis*, Temm.

No. 38—*Merula (turdus) sinensis*, Cuv.

The Chinese Blackbird is very frequent in the Botanical Gardens.

No. 39—*Myiophoneus cæruleus*, Scop.

Frequent in the ravines in the S.W. part of the island. It is a very shy bird, and of solitary habits, standing for hours in the shadows and recesses of the great boulders that lie along the water-courses.

No. 40—*Leucodioptrum sinense*, Osb.

It is doubtful whether this bird really exists on the island in a wild state, though it is frequently seen in cages in the shops. The Song-thrush is a great favourite of the Chinese, who call it *hwa-mei* or "Painted Eyebrow," on account of the broad white band above its eyes. The case is similar in Peking, where the *hwa-mei* is one of the commonest cage-birds, although in point of fact the bird never resorts to Chihli. It is interesting to note that *Turdus naumanni*, Temm, is also called *hwa-mei* by the Pekingese.

No. 41—*Oriolus chinensis*, Gm.

The Chinese Oriole is an occasional visitor in the first months of the warm weather.

No. 42—*Lanius schach*, L.

Quite common in the gardens of Victoria.

No. 43—*Lanius lucionensis*, L.

The bird is occasionally trained by the natives to fly at sparrows and other small birds, after the manner of hawks. It is rarer than the larger shrike.

No. 44—*Dicrurus cathoecus*, Swinh.

The Chinese Black Drongo has been once or twice observed.

No. 45—*Pericrocotus cinereus*, Lafr.

This beautiful red and black fly-catcher visits Hongkong in small flocks about the month of April.

No. 45A—*Pericrocotus cantonensis*, Pfr.

Is said to visit the island, but appears to be confined to the mainland.

No. 46—*Butalis ferruginea*, Hodgs.

No. 47—*Butalis latirostris*, Raffl.

Both of these birds are somewhat uncommon, the former especially so.

No. 48—*Cyanopitta cyanomelæna*, Temm.

Common in April throughout the S.W. part of Hongkong. The Chinese call it "Indigo Jar" on account of its blue plumage.

No. 49—*Tchitrea princeps*, Temm.

This beautiful fly-catcher is quite rare, and is seen for a short time during the fall.

No. 50—*Urocissa sinensis*, L.

Closely resembles the magpie; red bill and feet; the deep black of the head and neck shades off into a dark blue on the beak; wings and tail much lighter blue with whitish stripes. Frequent in the woods.

No. 51—*Pica media*, Blyth.

The common Asiatic representative of the English magpie, distinguishable by its brighter plumage. Frequent. The Chinese call it the "Propitious Bird," and the "Bird of four-fold joy."

No. 52—*Corvus torquatus*, Less.

The white-necked crow, though common all over China and especially so in the northern part of the Kwangtung province, is rarely seen in Hongkong.

No. 53—*Acridotheres cristatellus*, L.

Very common. The Mainah is a great favourite with the Chinese.

No. 54—*Padda oryzivora*, L.

Occasionally flies over from the mainland, where it is common.

No. 55—*Munia acuticauda*, Hodgs.

No. 56—*Passer montanus*, L.

The common sparrow of South China and frequent all over the Empire.

No. 57—*Chlorospiza sinica*, L.

No. 58—*Eophona melanura*, Gm.

This hawfinch is sometimes called *la-tsui* or "waxbill," on account of its yellow beak.

No. 59—*Melophus melanicterus*, Gm.

The so-called "Macao Sparrow." In great numbers about Hongkong and Macao.

No. 60—*Emberiza fuscata*, Pall.

At least four kinds of ortolans visit the island. *E. fuscata* is the commonest of the four.

No. 61—*Emberiza spodocephala*, Pall.

No. 62—*Emberiza (euspiza) aureola*, Pall.

No. 63—*Emberiza (euspiza) sulphurata*, T. and S.

No. 64—*Alauda coelivox*, Swinh.

This little lark, though quite common on the mainland and about Macao, is of rare occurrence on the island.

No Woodpeckers have as yet been identified with any degree of certainty, although a species occasionally seen in the Happy Valley may be the well-known Pied Woodpecker, *Picus mandarinus*, Gould.

No. 65—*Cuculus striatus*, Drapiez.

The Striped Cuckoo and two species of crow Pheasant are the only representatives of the *Cuculidæ* at Hongkong.

No. 66—*Centropus bengalensis*, Gmel.

Summer. Occasionally seen among the hills.

No. 67—*Centropus sinensis*, Steph.

A much larger bird than *C. bengalensis*, and quite common during the summer. One rarely visits the woods at Little Hongkong, or the Happy Valley, without hearing its strange, musical cry, "hoo-hoo, hoo-hoo."

No. 68—*Turtur rupicola*, Pall.

There are two Turtle Doves frequently on the island; the next species is the commoner of the two.

No. 69—*Turtur chinensis*, Scop.

Abundant, especially in summer.

No. 70—*Phasianus torquatus*, Gmel.

The White-necked Pheasant has been frequently shot on the opposite mainland near Mirs Bay, and occasionally in Chinese Kowloon. It rarely visits the island, as the local "knights of the trigger" are too numerous for its peace of mind.

No. 71—*Francolinus sinensis*, Osb.

Spring and early summer. Numerous among the grasses and ferns (especially *Gleichenia dichotoma*) on the hillsides. I have met with it at Sai-wan, Stanley, and above Tai-tam-tuk.

No. 72—*Coturnix communis*, Bonn.

Common in the markets, but rarely found on the island in a wild state. A few bred on the Southern side of Mount Davis last year (1882).

No. 73—*Ægialites pusillus*, Horsfield.

Several have been shot near the race course. Spring.

No. 74—*Egretta modesta*, Gray.

No. 75—*Garzetta egretta*, Briss.

No. 76—*Ardetta sinensis*, Gm.

The Dwarf Bittern is very common on the mainland. Autumn.

No. 77—*Nycticorax griseus*, L.

The Night Heron is the rarest of the waders.

No. 78—*Scolopax rusticola*, L.

No. 79—*Gallinago megala*, Swinh.

No 80—*Gallinago scolopacina*, Bp.

Spring and Autumn. The Chinese often call the common snipe "Quail Snipe."

No. 81—*Totanus calidris*, L.

The Redshank comes in April in small numbers.—F. WARRINGTON EASTLAKE in *Chrysanthemum.*

[1] *Vide* Williams' *Syllabic Dictionary* p. 1018 (1874).

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Bellerophon*, left Singapore on the morning of the 26th instant, and is due here on the 2nd June.

The steamship *Euxine* left Sydney for Hongkong, viâ Queensland Ports and Port Darwin, on the 26th instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 24th June.

To-day's Advertisements.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"DIAMANTE,"

Captain Cullen, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-DAY, the 30th instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1883. [414

THEATRE ROYAL,

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THIS EVENING, the 30th May.

"ARCHER'S SURPRISE PARTY."

MISS LILLY DE VERE,
The Charming Versatile Actress, Premiere Burlesque and Danseuse Artiste.

PROFESSOR HECTOR LACIE.
The Premier Ventriloquist of the World in his Humorous Entertainment Entitled

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INTRODUCING HIS WOODEN HEADED FAMILY (FIVE IN NUMBER).

MR. J. J. ARCHER
IN HIS OLIO OF NOVELTIES.

S. THEYRE SMITH'S
Comedietta, as performed at St. James Theatre London, entitled

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Box Plan open at the store of Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, where Seats can be secured.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle and Stalls .....$2.00.
Pit .....$1.00.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1883. [413

Intimations.

STAG HOTEL.
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin, at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.00.

This HOTEL is centrally situated and within easy distance of the principal landing places.

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BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand. [9

Intimations.

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MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

KAISAR-I-HIND CIGARETTES.

THESE CIGARETTES, which are made of blends of pure TURKISH TOBACCO and RICE PAPER, are now offered at the following Reduced Prices:—

BUYERS OF QUANTITIES SHOULD TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS OPPORTUNITY.

10,000 @ 55 Cents per 100 Cigarettes packed in Handsome Crystallized Boxes.
5,000 @ 60 „ per 100 „ „ „ „
1,000 @ 65 „ per 100 „ „ „ „
100 @ 70 „ per 100 „ „ „ „

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

10,000 @ 65 Cents per 100 Cigarettes packed in Handsome Crystallized Boxes.
5,000 @ 70 „ per 100 „ „ „ „
1,000 @ 75 „ per 100 „ „ „ „
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TO STOREKEEPERS USUAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED ON THE ABOVE PRICES.

S. MEYERS,
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1883. [28

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE American Bark
"JOHN WORSTER,"
Built at Medford, Mass., in 1867, as she now lies in Hongkong Harbour, with all her SPARS, SAILS, STORES, &c., &c.

For Particulars, apply to

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THE BEST & CHEAPEST EVER MADE.

Capable of Condensing Three Thousand Gallons per day.

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Hongkong, 25th April, 1883. [328

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QUARTS..... $22 per Case.
PINTS..... $23 per Case.

Apply to

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Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [8

FOR SALE CHEAP.

SEVERAL GOOD PONIES, suitable for Hacks, Carriage Ponies or Jumpers.

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Hongkong, 3rd March, 1883.

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PRAYA CENTRAL.

HAVE RECEIVED EX LATEST ARRIVALS.

AMERICAN CAST STEEL SHOVELS,
PICKS.
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HITCHCOCK'S PATENT LAMPS.
GLASSCUTTERS.
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FAMILY GRINDSTONES.
BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS.
&c., &c., &
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&c., &c., &c.
SPARKLING SCHARZHOFBERGER.
FLENSBURG STOCKBEER.
MARIENTHALER BEER.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN CHAMPAGNE.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1882. [10

Intimations.

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO and late of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has the honor to inform the community that he has arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give lessons in Music, Singing and the Pianoforte.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

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Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168

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CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros, Vegueros, Regalias, Londres, Nuevo Habanos of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCOS of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes, Jewellery of Chaste Designs. Sun Hats, &c., &c.; Commissions Executed.

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Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [343

FOR SALE CHEAP.

FIVE TO SIX HUNDRED TONS C O K E
IN LOTS FROM ONE TON UPWARDS.
COAL TAR IN BARRELS.

CHOY CHEW,
230, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1883. [262

D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON AERATED WATERS.
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,
(Opposite the City Hall)

Having Purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S
SODA WATER FACTORY
is now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters with promptness and despatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY
IS GUARANTEED.

Consumers are Invited to try those carefully Manufactured
SPARKLING WATERS.
THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.
All Orders and Communications should be addressed to The Factory,
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [279

JUST PUBLISHED.

PRICE THIRTY CENTS.

THE TYPHOONS OF THE EASTERN SEAS
BY
BREVET LIEUT.-COL. H. S. PALMER,
ROYAL ENGINEERS,
Being a Review of Père Dechevren's Work on the Typhoons of the China Sea.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1882.

THE GOLDEN SCISSOR,
No. 13, POTTINGER STREET.

A. M. ROBIN,
TAILOR AND GENERAL OUTFITTER
HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING
NEW GOODS:

TWEEDS, DIAGONALS, White & Colored DRILLS, UMBRELLAS, Gents' SILK TIES, HAIR BRUSHES and DRESSING COMBS, a varied assortment of FANCY BUTTONS for Gentlemens' Coats and Vests, &c.

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Note the address:
No. 13, POTTINGER STREET.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1883. [334

J. M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [5

F. D. GUEDES.

WINE MERCHANT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 5, D'AGUILAR STREET.

HAS always on hand a large assortment of CHOICE WINES of the best quality, at Moderate Prices.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [663

GUEDES & CO.

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SELECTED MATERIALS FOR MARKET REPORTS

Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1882. [4

Commercial.

THIS DAY.

4 o'clock p.m.

Share business is still exceedingly quiet, the sensational proceedings of the past few weeks having apparently taken all the steam out of "time" speculators. Banks have changed hands this morning for cash at 180 per cent. premium; and further shares might possibly be obtained at that figure. Transfers in Yangtsze Insurance stock have been reported at taels 960, and there are further buyers at that rate. China Fires have been negociated at 354, which is a slight reduction on previous rate, but the transactions have only been of minor importance. A few China Sugar shares have been sold at 184. Other quotations remain unchanged.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Ex New Issue—147 per cent. premium.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue. 145 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$625 per share, sellers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—$2,425 per share.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,500 per share, ex div.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—$120 per share, buyers.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 960 per share, sales and buyers.
Chinese Insurance Company—$215 per share, buyers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$1,270 per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—$354 per share, sales.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—54 per cent. premium, sellers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—$42 per share, premium, buyers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—122½ per share, buyers.
Hongkong Gas Company—$80 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company—$180 per share, sellers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—5 per cent. prem., sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$184 per share, sales.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—2 per cent. premium.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$67 per share.
Hongkong Ice Company—$165 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$80 per share, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—1½ per cent. prem. ex. int.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—3 per cent. prem., sales.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/7½
Bank Bills, on demand 3/7¾
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight..........3/7½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight.........3/7¾
Credits, at 4 months' sight............3/8¼
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight..........3/8¼ @ 3/8½
ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand ....4.58.
Credits, at 4 months' sight ....4.68.
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T.T. 222½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T.T. 223
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 72¾

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA ....per picul, $530
(Allowance, Taels 112.)
OLD MALWA ....per picul, $555
(Allowance, Taels 40.)
NEW PATNA ....per chest, $610
OLD PATNA (first choice) ...per chest, $592½
OLD PATNA (second choice) per chest, $592½
OLD PATNA (bottom) ....per chest, $597½
OLD PATNA (without choice) per chest $590
NEW BENARES (high touch) per chest, $570
NEW BENARES (low touch) per chest, $565
NEW PERSIAN ....per picul, $425
(Allowance, Taels 24.)
OLD PERSIAN ....per picul, $375
(Allowance, Taels 8.)

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER).

YESTERDAY.

Barometer—1 P.M. 29 920
Barometer—4 P.M. 29 898
Thermometer—1 P.M. 85
Thermometer—4 P.M. 85
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb) 81
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb) 81

TO-DAY.

Barometer—9 A.M. 30.013
Barometer—1 P.M. 29.988
Thermometer—9 A.M. 84
Thermometer—1 P.M. 86
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb) 79
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb) 80
Thermometer—Maximum 86
Thermometer—Minimum (over night) 80

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	HONGKONG		AMOY.		SHANGHAI.		MANILA.	
	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	29 86	29 95	29.80	29.90	30 04	30 11	30.03	29.92
Therm'ter attached	86.0	86 0	79.0	75.0	70.5	68 0	85.1	86.0
Direction of Wind	S	S	ESE	ENE	S	S	W	SW
Force	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	4
Dry Thermometer	86 0	86 0	74.0	63.0	70 0	67 5	91 0	86.1
Wet Thermometer	74 0	79 5	68.0	63.0	64 5	65 0	81 0	80.1
Weather	b c	b c	b c	o	b c	b c	b	b c m
Hour's Rain	—	1	—	8	—	—	—	15
Quantity fallen	—	0.12	—	0.61	—	—	—	.013

Barometer, level of the sea in inches, tens and hundreds.—Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens kept in the open air in a shaded situation.—Direction of Wind, is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., etc.—Force of Wind, 0 calm. 1 to 3 light breeze. 3 to 5 moderate. 5 to 7 fresh. 7 to 8 strong. 8 to 10 heavy. 10 to 12 violent.—State of Weather, *B.* Clear blue sky. *C.* Cloudy. *D.* Drizzly. *F.* Fog. *G.* Foggy. *H.* Hail. *L.* Lightning. *M.* Misty. *O.* Overcast. *P.* Passing showers. *Q.* Squally. *R.* Rainy. *S.* Snow. *T.* Thunder. *U.* Bad, threatening. *V.* Visibility. *W.* Storm. *Z.* Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification. Rain.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24 the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens and thousands.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

VORWAERTS, German steamer, 611, Boysen, 29th May,—Touron 27th May, Sugar.—Wieler & Co.
PEKING, British steamer, 954, Heuermann, 30th May.—Canton 29th May, General.—Siemssen & Co.
HWAI-YUEN, Chinese steamer, 984, Wilson, 30th May,—Canton 29th May, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
SALTEE, French steamer, 323, J. Biard, 30th May,—Hoihow 29th May, General.—Shing Loong.
NINGPO, British steamer, 761, Cass, 30th May,—Shanghai 27th May, General.—Siemssen & Co.
POSANG, British steamer, 967, Irvine, 30th May,—Shanghai 26th May, and Swatow 29th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
NAMOA, British steamer, 862, Geo. Westoby, 30th May,—Foochow 25th May, Amoy 27th, and Swatow 29th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.
EMUY, Spanish steamer, 222, D. A. Rementeria, 30th May,—Manila 27th May, General.—Remedios & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Consolation, British steamer, for Singapore.
Cheang Hock Kian, British str., for Swatow.
Diamante, British steamer, for Amoy.
Douglas, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

DEPARTURES.

May 29, *Hecht*, German sch., for Nicolajefsk.
May 30, *Compta*, Dutch steamer, for Saigon.
May 30, *Ajax*, British steamer, for Straits and London.
May 30, *Greyhound*, British str., for Hoihow.
May 30, *C. P. Dixon*, American bark, for Iloilo.
May 30, *Douglas*, British steamer, for Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.
May 30, *Consolation*, British str., for Singapore.
May 30, *Cheang Hock Kian*, British steamer, for Swatow and Amoy.
May 30, *Posang*, British steamer, for Canton.
May 30, *Ningpo*, British steamer, for Canton.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Vorwaerts*, str., from Touron.—22 Chinese.

Per *Saltee*, str., from Hoihow.—22 Chinese.

Per *Ningpo*, str., from Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Cunningham, Messrs. Mariana and Rossi, 2 Private Sergeants, R.M., and 2 Blue Jackets, H.M. Navy, and 36 Chinese.

Per *Posang*, str., from Shanghai, &c.—24 Chinese.

Per *Namoa*, str., from Foochow, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Rocher, 6 Europeans on deck, and 111 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Ningpo* reports left Shanghai on the 27th instant. Had light N.E. wind throughout, with wet hazy weather.

The British steamship *Posang* reports left Shanghai on the 26th instant, and Swatow on the 29th. Had fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Namoa* reports left Foochow on the 25th instant, Amoy on the 27th, and Swatow on the 29th. From Foochow to Amoy had strong S.W. winds and fine weather; from Ockseu had fresh N.E. winds and slight rain. From Amoy to Hongkong had moderate N.E. winds and fine weather. In Foochow the steamships *Gleneagles*, *Benlarig*, *Catterthun*, *Killarney*, *Bowen*, *Rosslyn*, and *Glenartney*. In Swatow the steamships *Too-nan*, *Foochow*, *Wenchow*, *Tamsui*, and *Lusitania*.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

May— ARRIVALS.

11, Hae-an, Chinese steamer, from Tientsin.
12, Lee-yuen, Chinese str., from Newchwang.
12, Kiang-foo, Chinese steamer, from Hankow.
13, Fung-shun, Chinese steamer, from Tientsin.
13, Sual, British steamer, from Hankow.
13, Albatross, British sloop, from Amoy.
13, Faugh Balaugh, Ger. sch., from Taiwanfoo.
14, P. der Grosse, Russian str., from Nagasaki.
14, Ajax, British steamer, from Liverpool.
14, Pekin, British steamer, from Hankow.
14, Pegasus, British corvette, for Amoy.
14, Hideyoshi Maru, Japan str., from K'notzu.
14, Chinkiang, British str., from Hongkong.
14, Annie, German schooner, from Bangkok.
15, Nanzing, British steamer, from Foochow.
15, Kiang-teen, Chinese str., from Ningpo.
15, Yung-ning, Chinese str., from Wenchow.
15, Kiang-yung, Chinese str., from Hankow.
15, Taiwo, British steamer, from Hankow.
15, Wha-on, British steamer, from Hankow.
15, Stout, Norwegian bark, from Nagasaki.
15, Whampoa, British steamer, from Amoy.
15, Tunsin, British steamer, from Ningpo.
16, Hoihow, British steamer, from Taiwanfoo.
16, Wuchang, British steamer, from Tientsin.
16, Hae-ting, Chinese steamer, from Tientsin.
16, Sin Nanzing, British str., from Tientsin.
16, Yung-ching, Chinese str., from Hankow.
16, Tamsui, British steamer, from Swatow.
16, Ingeborg, British str., from Hongkong.

May— DEPARTURES.

11, Hae-shin, Chinese steamer, for Foochow.
11, El Dorado, British steamer, for Chefoo.
11, Tyne, British steamer, for Nagasaki.
11, Kwa-hsing, Chinese steamer, for a cruise.
11, Kestrel, British gunboat, for a cruise.
12, Russia, Russian steamer, for Hankow.
12, Djemnah, French str., for Hongkong.
12, Hae-an, Chinese steamer, for Tientsin.
12, Shanghai, British steamer, for Hankow.
12, Pautah, Chinese steamer, for Tientsin.
13, Kiang-kwan, Chinese str., for Hankow.
13, Chung-king, British steamer, for Chefoo.
13, Taku, British steamer, for Tientsin.
13, See-wo, British steamer, for Amoy.
13, Posang, British steamer, for Hongkong.
13, Hing-shing, Chinese steamer, for Chefoo.
13, Fu-yew, Chinese steamer, for Hongkong.
13, Gervase, British steamer, for Chefoo.
13, Glenavon, British steamer, for Yokohama.
13, Nestor, British steamer, for London.
15, Fuh-wo, British steamer, for Hankow.
15, Fung-shun, Chinese steamer, for Chefoo.
15, Kiang-foo, Chinese steamer, for Hankow.
15, Kiang-teen, Chinese steamer, for Ningpo.
16, Kate, British schooner, for Nagasaki.
16, Ned White, American sch., for Iloilo.
16, P. der Grosse, Russian str., for Nagasaki.
16, Genkai Maru, Japan. str., for Nagasaki.
16, Tun-sin, British steamer, for Ningpo.
16, Sual, British steamer, for Hankow.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Khiva*, to-morrow, the 31st instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Kudat and Sandakan.—Per *Thales*, on Friday, the 1st June, at 3.30 P.M.

For Hiogo.—Per *Decima*, on Friday, the 1st June, at 3.30 P.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Ægean*, on Friday, the 1st June, at 4.30 P.M.

For Manila.—Per *Emuy*, on Friday, the 1st June, at 4.30 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, & Foochow.—Per *Namoa*, on Saturday, the 2nd June, at 5 P.M.

For Nagasaki and Kobe.—Per *Sumida Maru*, on Friday, the 8th June, at 3.30 P.M.

For Nagasaki and Yokohama.—Per *Kashgar*, on Saturday, the 9th June, at 11.30 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ÆGEAN, British steamer, 749, Thomas, 26th May,—Saigon 20th May, General.—Tung Kee & Co.
AMOY, British steamer, 814, C. Heuermann, 27th May,—Canton 26th May, General.—Siemssen & Co.
ANNAM, Annamite steamer, 317, Yuen Man Tung, 12th May.—Kwongnam 4th May, General.—Order.
BELLONA, German steamer, 789, W. Schaefer, 21st May,—Saigon 15th May, Rice.—Siemssen & Co.
BENALDER, British steamer, 1,330, J. Henri, 28th May,—Saigon 24th May, Rice.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
BENARTY, British steamer, 1,119, Boutillier, 27th May,—Nagasaki 21st May, Coal.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
C. T. HOOK, British steamer, 998, W. Jarvis, 28th May,—Bangkok 20th May, Rice.—Thos. Howard & Co.
DECIMA, German steamer, 1,151, P. Oestmann, 21st May,—Nagasaki 16th May, Coal.—G. R. Stevens & Co.
DIAMANTE, British steamer, 514, G. Wright, 28th May,—Manila 25th May, General.—Russell & Co.
ESMERALDA, British steamer, 395, G. Wright, 24th March,—Manila 21st March, General.—Russell & Co.—Kowloon Dock.
FAME, British steamer, 117, Stopani, (tug plying) Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
GLAMIS CASTLE, British steamer, 1,558, Porter, 27th May,—Antwerp 7th April, and Singapore 21st May, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
GODAVERY, French steamer, 815, Du Temple, 27th May,—Yokohama 20th May, General.—Messageries Maritimes.
GLENROY, British steamer, 1,411, W. J. Geake, 10th May,—Saigon 6th May, Rice and Paddy.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
KHIVA, British steamer, 1,419, P. Harris, 22nd May,—Yokohama 12th May, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
LIDO, British steamer, 620, S. Lewis, 9th May, Keelung 7th May, Coal.—Russell & Co.
NAPLES, British steamer, 1,473, G. Willes, 23rd May,—Cardiff 3rd April, and Singapore 17th May, Coal.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
NELSON, British steamer, 894, Thom, 29th May,—Saigon 25th May, Rice.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
OCEANIC, British str., 3,808, H. Davison, May 26th,—San Francisco 24th April, and Yokohama 19th May, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
OXUS, French steamer, 2,374, Rapatel, 28th May,—Shanghai 26th May, General.—Messageries Maritimes.
PHRA CHULA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,011, A. Clanchy, 28th May,—Bangkok 22nd May, Rice.—Hop Hing.
SEA GULL, American steamer, 48, Hayden, Nov. 24th,—China Traders' Insurance Co.
TANNADICE, British steamer, 1,500, S. G. Green, 28th May,—Sydney 5th May, Moreton 7th, Townsville 11th, Cooktown 12th, Thursday Island 15th, and Port Darwin 19th, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
THALES, British steamer, 820, T. G. Pocock, 25th May,—Sandakan 19th May, and Kudat 21st, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ABBIE CARVER, American bark, 983, Pendleton, 15th April,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 21st Feb., Coals.—Siemssen & Co.
ADELIA CARLETON, American bark, 593, Grant, 27th April,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 24th Feb., Coal.—Russell & Co.
ADOLPH OBRIG, American ship, 1,448, Steples, 29th May,—Cardiff 14th January, Coal.—Captain.
ALICE MARY, British bark, 361, James G. Daw, 14th May,—Sydney 16th March, Coals.—Russell & Co.
ALVA, Portuguese ship, 632, E. de Souza, 12th May,—Rajang 21st April, Timber.—Brandao & Co.
ANDROKLOS, British bark, 400, D. Murray, 3rd May,—Amoy 30th April, Bricks.—Butterfield & Swire.
ANTIONETTE, British bark, 884, Th. Bunje, 7th May,—Saigon 27th April, Paddy.—Russell & Co.
A. & W. C., Dutch bark, 1,269, H. A. Jenge, 23rd May,—Penarth 15th Dec., Coals.—Borneo Co.
BEN. F. HUNT, JR., Amer. bark, 1,100, J. N. Pritchard, 23rd April,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 24th February, Coal.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
BILLY SIMPSON, British bark, 432, Brown, 13th May,—Bangkok 20th April, General.—Hing Lee.
CAMBRIDGE, British ship, 1,135, Hill, 28th April, Newcastle, N.S.W., 13th March, Coal.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
CARL, Siamese bark, 535, J. Hansen, 24th May,—Bangkok 7th May, General.—Captain.
CENTENNIAL, American ship, 1,286, C. H. Labbits, 27th May,—Liverpool 16th January, Coal.—Captain.
CHANNEL QUEEN, British bark, 609, Le Lacheur, 18th May,—Chefoo 22nd April, General.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
CENTURION, British bark, 965, T. H. Taylor, 22nd May,—Sydney, N.S.W., 28th March, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
DIO FILI, Austrian bark, 627, D. Bernetich, 30th April,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 12th March, Coal.—Borneo Co. Limited.
ESCORT, American bark, 939, Wabehouse, 18th May,—Taiwanfoo 11th May, Sugar.—Russell & Co.
EVANGELINE, British 3-m. sch., 344, Bell, 18th May,—Newchwang 23rd April, Beans.—Borneo Co. Limited.
FANO, Danish brig, 227, M. N. Mortensen, 29th May,—Newchwang 9th May, Beans.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
GREAT ADMIRAL, American sh., 1,576, B. Thompson, 12th May,—Cardiff 11th January, Coal.—Russell & Co.
C. D. BRYANT, American bark, 929, J. P. Butman, 23rd May,—New York 24th January, Kerosine Oil.—D. Lapraik & Co.
HENRIETTA, American ship, 1,267, C. M. Nichols, 25th April,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 8th March, Coal.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
HERMANN, German bark, 453, W. Pens, 19th May,—Cebu 2nd May, General.—Wieler & Co.
H. PRINTZENBERG, German bark, 554, A. Schoenemann, 17th May,—Singapore 23rd April, Timber.—Melchers & Co.
H. UPMANN, German bark, 427, T. G. Weber, 18th May,—Newchwang 28th April, General.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
IDA, German ship, 1,298, W. Schneider, 17th May,—Swatow 14th May, Sugar.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
IMPORTER, American ship, 1,270, Allen, 14th May,—Cardiff 6th January, Coals.—Messageries Maritimes.
INGEBURG, German bark, 386, Ipland, 18th May,—Newchwang 29th April, Beans.—Wieler & Co.
JOHN WORSTER, American bark, F. A. Houghton, 11th Feb.,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 19th Dec., Coal.—Russell & Co.
KARL, German bark, 382, E. Kraeft, 8th May,—Newchwang 22nd April, Beans.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
LOUISA, German 3-m. sch., 245, Schierloch, 2nd Jan.,—Whampoa 31st Dec., General.—Captain.

HONGKONG—SAILING VESSELS.
(*Continued.*)

MAGIC, British brig, 214, S. Wm. White, 18th May,—Macassar 6th March, Rattans.—Order.
MARIA MAGDALENA, German bark, 583, E. Heyhmann, 14th May,—Hamburg 19th December, General.—Meyer & Co.
MARIANNE, French bark, 469, Bourge, 23rd May,—Cardiff 17th February, Coal.—Messageries Maritimes.
MARIE, German bark, 466, Weinvowsky, 20th May,—Newchwang 6th May, Beans.—Siemssen & Co.
MARIE ALFRED, French bark, 308, G. C. Bügner, 14th May,—Singapore 8th April, Timber.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
MCLAURAN, American ship, 1,330, J. H. Little, 17th May,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 21st March, Coal.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
MERCURY, American ship, 1,156, Panno, 4th March,—Singapore 1st February, Timber.—Russell & Co.
MORNING STAR, British steamer, 258, James Jones, 22nd May,—Fremantle, W.A., 21st March, Sandalwood.—Siemssen & Co.
N. THAYER, American bark, 585, Crosby, 1st April,—Newcastle 27th January, Coals.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
PAPA, German bark, 748, F. H. Bannau, 5th March.—Cronstadt 25th October, Flour.—Siemssen & Co.—Kowloon Dock.
PENOBSCOT, American bark, 1,133, O. G. Eaton, 28th March,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 31st January, Coal.—Russell & Co.
PRINTEMPS, French bark, 357, Gaillard, 23rd May,—Whampoa 21st May, Ballast.—Carlowitz & Co.
RESOLUTE, American ship, 1,640, Sackels, 22nd May,—Newcastle 24th March, Coal.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
ROBERT PORTER, American bark, 840, D. C. Nichols, 6th April,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 26th January, Coals.—Russell & Co.
ROSA MADRE, Italian bark, 911, G. D. Ottone, 5th May,—Shanghai 16th April, Ballast.—D. Musso & Co.
SACRAMENTO, American ship, 1,347, J. C. Entwisle, 20th April,—New York 18th Dec., Oil and General.—Melchers & Co.
SOOLOO, British bark, 472, Backay, 7th May,—Bangkok 12th April, Rice and Sapanwood.—Borneo Co. Limited.
SUSAN GILMORE, American ship, 1,207, W. M. Carves, 18th April,—Nagasaki 10th April, Coals.—Captain.
TARTAR, German brig, 256, Bunge, 27th May,—Swatow 26th May, Ballast.—Wieler & Co.
TEKLI, British bark, 390, L. G. Buckholdt, 15th May,—Singapore 25th April, Timber.—Ban Guan Leong.
VESPASIAN, British brigantine, 791, Alfred Speller, 23rd May,—Saigon 17th May, Rice.—Captain.
WAGRIEN, German 3-m. schooner, 179, A. Dibburn, 31st March,—Whampoa 1st April, General.—Wieler & Co.
WALLS CASTLE, British bark, 626, H. Kennett, 20th May,—Pitogo 13th March, Timber.—Lane, Crawford & Co.
YOUNG SIAM, Siamese ship, 781, W. Saxtorph, 18th May,—Bangkok 23rd April, General.—Chinese.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Hankow, British steamer, 2,235, Ogston.—Butterfield & Swire.
Ho-nam, British steamer, 1,377, T. Benning.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.
Kiang-ping, Chinese steamer, 360, Holmes.—C. M. S. N. Co.
Kiu-kiang, British steamer, 617, A. Benning.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.
Kiung-chow, British steamer, 159, Goggin.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.
Powan, British steamer, 1,800, Hoyland—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.
Spark, British steamer, 140.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.
White Cloud, British steamer, 527.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.
Yot-sai, British steamer, 180, Lefavor—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

AMOY.

In Port on 27th May, 1883.

Almatia, American schooner, 386 (Lapham)—Boyd & Co.
Amoy, German schooner, 314 (Thetzen)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Carl Wilhelm, Danish bark, 239 (Lautrup)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Ernst, German schooner, 356 (Spilddrand)—Pasedag & Co.
Helene, German bark, 250 (Kossow)—Boyd & Co.
Hilda Maria, German bark, 275 (Tennis)—Pasedag S Co.
Johann Carl, German schooner, 144 (Ploger)—Pasedag & Co.
Kvik, Norwegian bark, 416 (Laesen)—Pasedag & Co.
Orient, German bark, 461 (Roder)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Walter Siegfried, British bark, 394 (Hanson)—Pasedag & Co.

FOOCHOW.

In Port on 25th May, 1883.

Margrath, German bark, 357 (Jessen)—Siemssen & Co.
May Wenkleman, American sch., 505 (Ulberg.—Chinese.
Perle, British bark, 400 (Kruse)—Chinese.

SHANGHAI.

In Port on 23rd May, 1883.

Anglo-Indian, British bark, 444 (Graham)—Drysdale, Ringer & Co.
Annie, German schooner, 345 (Meller)—Melchers & Co.
Argos, British brig, 289 (Johnson)—Nils Moller.
Batavia, British bark, 367—Nils Moller.
Brenda, British brig, 291 (Swensen)—Mackenzie & Co.
Chingtah, Chinese bark, 472 (Taylor)—C. M. S. N. Co.
Dartmouth, British bark, 915 (Flinton)—Melchers & Co.
Elliotts, British brig, 285 (Neill)—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Faugh Balaugh, German schooner, 278 (Rute)—Carlowitz & Co.
F. P. Litchfield, American bark, 1,041 (Squalding)—Russell & Co.
H. D. Dudley, American bark, 1,080 (Dudley)—Frazar & Co.
J. S. Stone, American bark, 811 (Weston)—Russell & Co.
Kolga, German bark, 540 (Lome Bang)—Russell & Co.
Leeyih, British bark, 220 (Brien)—Morris & Co.
Martha, British bark, 853 (McPherson)—Morris & Co.
Minna D'mann, German schooner, 164 (Spierling)—Siemssen & Co.
Queen of India, British bark, 388 (Inokay)—W. Hewett & Co.
Staut, Norwegian bark, 581 (Hennester)—Siemssen & Co.
Theobald, American schooner, 239 (Williams)—Frazar & Co.
Tyburnia, British bark, 948 (Chalmers)—Adamson, Bell & Co.
Velox, Dutch bark, 240 (Wilkens)—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Albatross, screw sloop, 4 guns, Commander Chas. Hicks, Shanghai.
Audacious, double-screw iron frigate, Captain R. E. Tracey, Shanghai.
Champion, corvette, 14 guns, Captain Russell S. G. Pasley, Singapore.
Cleopatra, corvette, 14 guns, Captain Hippisley, Amoy.
Curacoa, corvette, 14 guns, Captain Anstruther, en route to Shanghai.
Daring, composite sloop, 4 guns, Commander F. J. J. Eliott, Kobe.
Esk, double-screw gunboat, 3 guns, In reserve, Hongkong.
Flying-Fish, sloop, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander Hoskyn, Korea.
Fly, double-screw gun-vessel, 4 guns, Commander J. Hope, Singapore.
Foxhound, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander McQuhae, Sandakan.
Kestrel, double-screw gun-vessel, 4 guns, Commander E. Hotham, Shanghai.
Linnet, British gunboat, Commander C. P. Harris, Chefoo.
Magpie, surveying vessel, 4 guns, Sandakan.
Midge, double-screw gun-vessel, In reserve Hongkong.
Moorhen, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander J. H. Corfe, Kobe.
Pegasus, sloop, 6 guns, Commander Bickford, Shanghai.
Sheldrake, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut.-Comander M. Bridger, Hongkong.
Swift, double-screw gun-vessel, 5 guns, Commander Collins, Hongkong.
Tweed, double-screw gunboat, 3 guns, in reserve. Hongkong.
Victor Emanuel, receiving ship, 20 guns, Commodore Cuming, Hongkong.
Vigilant, paddle despatch-vessel, 2 guns, Lieut.-Commander C. Lindsay, Shanghai.
Wivern, turret-ship, 4 guns, in reserve, Hongkong.
Zephyr, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieutenant-Commander Pollard, Shanghai.

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA STATION.

Abreck, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Captain Schanz, Chefoo.
Alert, American corvette, 4 corvette, Commader Kempff, Kobe.
Duke of Edinburgh, Russian ironclad, Captain de Giers, Shanghai.
Ermak, Russian transport, Captain Koltchau, Nagasaki.
Gornostai, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Commander Stark, Vladivostock.
Iltis, German gunboat, 8 guns, Commander Klausa, Nagasaki.
Kersaint, French corvette, Commander Beaumont, Tonquin.
Leipzig, German corvette, 16 guns, Captain Herbig, Nagasaki.
Lutin, French gunboat, 4 guns, Commander Rouvier, Tonquin.
Monocacy, American gunboat, 6 guns, Commander C. S. Cotton, Korea.
Morge, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Commander Tatarinoff, Japan.
Nerpa, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Commander Valrondt, Nagasaki.
Palos, American gunboat, 6 guns, Lieutenant-Commander Green, Hongkong.
Richmond, American frigate, 14 guns, Captain Skerrett, Hongkong.
Sobol, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Commander Boyle, Vladivostock.
St. Petersburg, Russian transport, 6 guns, Captain Sidenener, Vladivostock.
Stosch, German corvette, 19 guns, Captain Buchholtz, Nagasaki.
Tamega, Portuguese gunboat, Commander da Costa Cabral, Macao.
Tongous, Russian gunboat, Commander Heck, Singapore.
Victorieuse, French frigate, 14 guns, Captain de la Batie, Tonquin.
Villars, French corvette, 15 guns, Captain M. Dewatre, Tonquin.
Vostock, Russian gunboat, 4 guns, Commander Molchonsky, Japan.
Wolf, German gunboat, 4 guns, Commander von Raven, Hongkong.

CANTON GUNBOAT SQUADRON.

An-lan, Viceroy's gunboat, 7 guns, Lin Kuo Ch'ang, Hongkong.
Chee-hing, Revenue cruiser, 2 guns, Chinese Captain, Canton.
Chên-to, Viceroy's gunboat, 7 guns, J. Stewart, Canton.
Chên-jui, Revenue cruiser, 3 guns, Chinese Hongkong.
Ching-on, Revenue cruiser, 2 guns, Chung Wing Fai, Canton.
Ching-tsing, Viceroy's gunboat, 4 guns, F. Bessard, Hongkong.
Chop-chung, Revenue cruiser,—Li Tack Ming, Canton.
Chop-sai, Viceroy's gunboat, Chang, on a cruise.
Hai-ch'ang-ching, Revenue cruiser, 3 guns, Wu Jui Ch'ang, Hongkong.
Hai-king-ching, Viceroy's gunboat, 3 guns, Ch'ên Liang Chieh, Hongkong.
Hoi-tung-hung, Viceroy's gunboat, Leung Yiu Ting, Canton.
Hua-shan, Viceroy's gunboat, 2 guns, H. J. Faunch, Canton.
Li-shê, Revenue cruiser, 3 guns, Chinese, Canton.
Peng-chao-hai, Revenue cruiser, 4 guns, Chow Shoi, Hongkong.
Quang-on, Viceroy's gunboat, 4 guns, Lie Ping Tie, Canton.
Shen-chi, Revenue cruiser, 5 guns, Sau Tsung T'ai, Hongkong.
Sui-tsing, Viceroy's gunboat, 4 guns, J. B. Murray, Hai Ling Shan.
Tching-on, Viceroy's gunboat, 2 guns, Chinese Admiral, Bogue Forts.
Tching-po, Viceroy's gunboat, 3 guns, Ching, Bogue Forts.
Tchun-tung, Revenue cruiser, 2 guns, Chun Ti Hu, West Coast.
Tsing-po, Viceroy's gunboat, 6 guns, A. Garcean, Canton.
Yi-hu, Viceroy's gunboat, 2 guns, Chinese, Canton.
Yu-min, Viceroy's gunboat, 3 guns, J. Yeats, Canton.

Intimations.

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Hongkong, 19th May, 1883. [396

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No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
(Fourth Door West from Pottinger Street.)
Hongkong, 31st March, 1883. [247

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Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [318

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Hongkong, 10th February, 1883. [133

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HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [256

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Hongkong, 16th October, 1882. [302

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Special experience in making Gentlemen's RIDING BOOTS.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [255

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THE Undersigned begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Foreign Community that he has resigned his Partnership in the "NAM-SING TAILOR SHOP" and has Purchased an Interest in the "SZE HING LOONG SHOP," No. 100, Queen's Road Central, carrying on the Business of TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, and GENERAL MERCHANTS. He hopes by strict attention to Business and Selling the Best Class of Goods at Moderate Prices to receive a share of the patronage so liberally bestowed on him in the past.
AH NAM,
Late (stout) Partner in the "NAM-SING Tailor Shop."
Hongkong, 16th April, 1883. [290

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Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [388

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Undersigned has been trading at the under-mentioned premises for the past 18 years as TAILOR, DRAPER, and GENERAL OUTFITTER. He has no connection whatever with any other firm trading under a similar name or style, and takes this opportunity of informing his old customers that their orders will receive the same careful attention in the future that has been given to them in the past. By supplying the Best Materials and Workmanship at MODERATE PRICES, and by promptly attending to all orders entrusted to his charge, he hopes to be favored with the patronage of his old customers and the Public Generally.
N.B.—Note the address.
NAM SING,
No. 84, Queen's Road Central,
Opposite the Central Market.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1883. [325

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